MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, OCTOIER, 11th. 1797. NUMBER 627

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the* ADVERTISEMENTS *which appear under the* OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other* OFFICERS *of* GOVERNMENT, *properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey* OFFICIAL *and* SUFFICIENT NOTIFICATION *of the* BOARD'S ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS, *in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified* o *any* SERVANT *of the* COMPANY, *or others to whom such* ORDERS *and* [illegible] *a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Public Department,

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE is hereby given that a considerable Coinage of ARCOT RUPEES has lately been made at the *Mint*, and that they will be received and issued at the Treasury at the Exchange 350 Rupees per 0 | 0 Pagodas.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE.
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 6th October, 1797.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT SEALED PROPOSALS, will be Received at my Office until the first day of December next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon for the delivery of Six lacks of Maunds of Salt in Bengal, under the following Conditions.

1st.—The porposers may undertake for the whole quantity, or for a proportion not less than one hundred Thousand (1,00,000) maunds.

2d.—Whatever quantity may he engaged for shall be delivered at the Risk of the Contractor, on or before the first day of November, 1798. On shore at the Salt Golahs at or near Sulky in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a penalty of 25 per Cent, shall be incurred upon the quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor, shall make it appear that it had been actually embarked for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement, and afterwards lost on the Passage to Bengal.

3d.—The Salt to be delivered at an even Scale of Eighty two Sicca Weight per Seer, and forty Seer to the Maund.

4th.—That the Salt shall be of good Merchantable quality; should any objection be made to it in this respect, whatever quantity may be objected to shall be separately Sold at the Company's Sales, next ensuing the Delivery of it in Bengal; and the Contractor shall make good to the Company the difference between the average Selling price of the Merchantable Salt of the same description, and the Average Selling price of the objectionable Salt, and payment for the objectionable Salt, may be delayed untill the said difference can be ascertained.

5th.—If the deliverers of this Salt, should dispute the validity of the objection it may be referred to the determination of two or more of the usual buyers at the Company's Sales, or at the pleasure of the Board of Trade in Bengal, to an analysis of small musters to be fairly drawn from the mass.—The analysis is to be made by the Board of Trade in Bengal, or by such persons as they may authorize.

6th,—The whole of the Salt, which may be imported upon any ship be delivered to the Company, excepting a reserve not exceeding five Maunds, which may remain on Board, for the bona fide use of the Mariners while in the Ship; and any excess of Salt, which may be found over that reserve, shall be Confiscated and the owners of the ship, shall be farther liable to a penalty upon it after the rate of ten Sicca Rupees per Maund.

7th.—Whenever the Ship may be reported cleared the Company's officers shall be permitted to examine the ship, in order to ascertain whether there be any Salt, remaining on Board more than the reserve. In this case the Company's Officers, shall have free access to every part of the Ship; and shall be treated with attention and Civility while on Board.

8th.—That the Salt shall be the produce and Manufacture of that part of the Company's possessions, commonly Called the Northern Circars; and in order to ascertain that the Salt is manufactured in the Northern Circars, Certificates from the collector in whose districts the Salt may be purchased, specifying the quantity Shipped and from what Pans, shall be taken out by the Master or Commander of each Ship, or Vessel, to be produced at the Salt Office in Calcutta.—Duplicates of the Certificates so to be granted will at the same time be forwarded from the Collector by land to the Salt Office in Bengal; and all Salt imported without such Certificate shall be liable to Confiscation.

9th.—The Proposal to Specify in Star Pagodas, the rate at which each hundred Maunds of Salt are to be delivered in Calcutta.—The proposer adverting to the following modes and periods of payment, viz.

One third of the value of the quantity engaged for to be advanced to the Contractor upon the execution of the writings at Fort St. George. One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading shall be produced to the Secretary specifying the quantities laden on each Vessel; and the remaining third on Certificates being produced that the whole quantities engaged for have been delivered in Benaal.

10th.—It is left in the option of the Contractors (and they are to specify their choice in the proposals) whether they will receive payment for the whole in Bengal or at Madras in Money or by Bonds of this Government bearing 8 per cent. interest, from the periods abovementioned.

11th.—In order to secure the Contractors from disappointment in the deliveries, an allowance of five per cent. will be admitted over and above the precise quantities engaged for; but any surplus that may be imported beyond that allowance shall on discovery be liable to Confiscation.

12ht.—Two good securities to be named in the proposals, who are to be bound for all the Sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor, and for the penalty on all short delivery.

13th.—The proposals to be superscribed on the outside " proposals of Contract for the delivery of Salt in Bengal;" and no offers will be attended to, which may differ in any respect, from the foregoing Conditions.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE.
SECRETARY.

Fort St. George 30th. September 1797.

FRESH PATNA SEED PEAS

For Sale,

AT

REILLY & ANDERSON'S,

ST. THOME STREET.

Fort St. George, 4th. October 1797.

Proposal.

For Publishing a Military

WORK,

ENTITLED

A SYSTEM

OF

MILITARY DISCIPLINE,

FOR

Native Infantry,

BY

Captain John James Durand,

OF THE

Madras Establishment.

CONDITIONS,

1st.— THE Work shall be printed on GOOD ENGLISH PAPER, in Octavo with a neat TYPE, and necessary PLATES.

2d.— Each Copy shall be delivered to Subscribers or their Agents at Calcutta, for one Gold Mohur,—*Fort St. George,* and *Bombay*, for the equivalent of that Sum in the Currancy of the place, Payable as shall be most convenient to Subscribers respecting mode and proportion.

3d.— Non Subscribers will be charged two Gold Mohurs for each Copy, ready Money.

4th.— The Work shall go to Press the moment that the number of Subscribers will justify the measure, and all expedition will be used to produce it.

5th.— A List of Subscribers will be published with the work—Gentlemen disposed to honor the work with their obliging patronage are requested to have the kindness to send their Names,

TO

Mr. W. J. Chater,

Madras,

Messrs. Thomson & Ferris.

Calcutta,

AND

Mr. Leonard Jaques,

AT

Bombay,

to whom Plans of the Work are forwarded for circulation.

WELL aware of the difficulties to be encountered when offering opinions on a Subject unfavourably predicamented from obvious causes, it is not without much diffidence the projector comes forward, whose sole dependence for Success, rests on the merits which the performance may possess,—innovations of all ages have had the most appaling obstacles to Surmount.

What is now offered is the result of the above TWENTY YEARS UNINTERRUPTED EXPERIENCE; not mere Chimera,—a circumstance which the projector hopes will in a certain degree operate in his favor, and secure him a small portion of Confidence — having therein a Character at Stake.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply [illegible] *Caffin*, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18th August 1797.

To all Commanders of Ships Vessels, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IN consequence of a new BAR being opened at NEGAPATAM, to come to an Anchor in the Roads, you will be pleased to bring the FLAG STAFF to bear W. and by S. and the China or BLACK PAGODA, which is to the Northward of the Town, to bear W. N. W.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient,
and very Humble Servant,
(Signed) W. A. GAY.
MASTER ATTENDANT.

Negapatam, 25th Sept. 1797.

To

Colonel Hay Macdowall,

Commanding H. M. 36th, Regiment.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, with infinite pleasure, that the new BAR was opened yesterday Morning, and has answered my most sanguine wishes: it is hourly encreasing in depth of Water. The Boats loaded now go to and fro, and large Doneys are enabled to go out.

In consequence of the great and liberal support you gave me by the assistance of the 36th Regiment being allowed to work, and the example you set them, by being the first person to put a Momoty in the sand, I beg leave to offer you and the Regiment, my most humble thanks for their support, which has been the means of accomplishing this useful undertaking.

I have the Honor to be,
with the greatest Respect,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
and very Humble Servant,
(Signed) W. A. GAY,
MASTER ATTENDANT.

Negapatam, 25th Sept. 1797.

Captain William Augustus Gay, Master Attendant at Negapatam,

SIR,

IT is with very sincere gratification I have this day perused your Letter of the 25th Inst. announcing that the BAR of Negapatam has been opened once more.

I have every reason to be pleased with having afforded you the assistance of His Majesty's 36th Regt. in forwarding a work of such public utility, but I think it necessary to declare that it was solely owing to your assiduity and attention that our poor endeavours have been crowned with success.

The Officers of the Corps join with me in congratulating you in the attainment of your favourite object, and we trust that the formation of a new Bar at Negapatam will prove as advantageous to yourself, as it must be beneficial to the country.

Permit me to return [illegible] individual thanks for the personal exertions [illegible] ed by you [illegible] all occasions, in the executi[illegible] f a very troub[illegible] some duty, during the peri[illegible] had the honor [illegible] command at N[illegible]apatam, a[illegible] ticularly at the embarkation [illegible] the Regim[illegible] board the Honorable C[illegible]pany's Ship [illegible] s of [illegible] nf- down, whic[illegible] as conducted [illegible] cious arrangemen[illegible] ery much to [illegible], and without the [illegible] rance of the mo[illegible] ing accident.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient,
and very Faithful,
Humble Servant,
[illegible] Y MACDOWAL[illegible]
COLON[illegible]

[illegible] Berr[illegible] pt. 25th, 1797.

A HAl[illegible] ha[illegible] or partic[illegible] s enquire [illegible] at th Office of t[illegible] ank.

Calcutta,

THIRD

GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence

On the 2[illegible]th of October,

Agreeable to the

SCHEME,

In a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas	32
Halves ditto,	ditto,	17

N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment.

Maiden Sweepstake.

A SUBSCRIPTION of one Hundred Pounds each, for all HORSES, &c. that have never started for Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes, is proposed to be run for,

THE FIRST DAY OF THE

Madras Spring Races,

For 1798,

One three Mile Heat, carrying Nine Stone, P. P. the Subscription to be closed the last day of December next—The Subscription Paper is lodged with the Clerk of the Course.

Rate Stand; 25th. September, 1797.

For Sale on Commission,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

THE REMAINDER OF

VELNO'S ORIGINAL VEGETABLE

SYRUP,

AT ELEVEN PAGODAS PER BOTTLE,

ALSO

FRESH ALMONDS,

At four Pagodas per Hundred lb.

AND

FEW DOZEN OF

FIRST SORT, MASULIPATAM

SNUFF.

CARGO OF THE SHIP

WHITE EAGLE.

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite,)

OF

EXCELLENT QUALITY,

IN

Twelve & Six Dozen Chests,

AT PER DOZEN,

FIVE PAGODAS,

&

FEW CHESTS OF

CHATEAU MARGEAU,

at four Pagodas,

BY

Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell.

To be Sold, or Rented at Vipery.

[illegible] per Roomed House, Suitable to the [illegible] mmodation of the largest Family, with [illegible] rian of 40 feet in length and 28 in Breadth; the whole House being peculiarly Airy, and [illegible] ly finished. If more agreeable to a Rent [illegible] will be let ready furnished. For [illegible] quire of Messrs. HUNTER and [illegible]

“ By
liti

OPENING.

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AT PARIS.

THE Academy was opened with [illegible] lemnity on the 15th. of Germ[illegible] The EXECUTIVE DIR[illegible] vited, and assisted in [illegible] great so- [illegible] by [illegible] nal, (April 4.) by a nume[illegible] CONST[illegible] [DIRE]CTORY were in- do[illegible] their grand costume, ac- [illegible] the MINISTERS and preceded [illegible] ous escort as prescribed by the [CONST]ITUTION. The foreign Ambassa- [dor]s, such of the most learned men, and of the most celeberated French artists as had escaped the storms of the Revolution, a multitude of spectators amongst whom were a great number of women, in short about 1500 persons were assembled in the superb hall *des antiques*, which the genius of JEAN GOUJON, has rendered not inferior to any of the temples of the ancients, and which is decorated with statues of the most illustrious Frenchmen.

“The President of the Directory delivered a speech, in which he announced that his colleagues and himself, considered it as one of their principal obligations to protect the Sciences, and to encourage the progress of mind. He promised that mournful remembrances, and degrading parellels should no longer disturb the labours of men of genius and learning. He remarked that TYRANTS sometimes surrounded themselves with the ARTS, but that at the same time the works that tended to regenerate reason, were constantly condemned by them to the flames. “*The author of a silly drama*, or of a dangerous romance, obtained the recompences that were due to men who extended the sphere of human knowledge—not less fearful and formidable than despotism, Anarchy, a stranger alike to the sentiments of taste, and to the feelings of humanity, anarchy repressed every effort of thought; but thanks to eternal justice, that sooner or later resumes her rights, the anarchists who had been as thunder, have passed away as lightning.

The reign of the law commences, she will cover you with her shield, and she relies upon your influence to enlighten her; how powerful is wisdom when she expresses with force and grace the sentiments that become her: prepare laurels for our victorious heros; the Directory will assure you leisure, the Directory wish for the establishmeut of order, the annihilation of parties and, if possible, the forgetfulness of hatred. Tolerance is in their eyes the tie of Society. They will not found hearts, they will protect the good man, and they will encourage the useful one.

The President of the Academy in reply to the Directory, said, that all the Members of the [illegible] in affirm-ing the prosperity of the Republican Government, that they wished, by rendering themselves illustrious, to render the country illustrious: that the Republic of Letters existed before the Republican Government; that the spirit of the former would neither be enfeebled nor extinguished; and that among those who were animated with it, the love of glory would be invariably the supporter of Liberty. The Citizen DAUNOU then made the following speech.

“ CITIZENS,

“ BY the side of those powers that are the organs or instruments of the will of the French people, the Constitution has placed a literary society, which is to assert the progress of human knowledge, to labour in the vast career of science, philosophy and the arts, and to second, by its assiduity and care, the Activity of the Republican genius.

“ This national institution exercises over the other establishments for instruction no administrative rights; it is charged with no habitual instruction. To take from it the peril of considering itself as a kind of public authority, the laws have removed from it all the resources which impel immediate movements, and have left it only that slow, yet always useful influence which consists *in the propagation of knowledge*, and which results not from the sudden manifestation of an opinion, or a will, but from the successive developement of a science, or the insensible perfection of an Art.

Restricted to this Ministry, the national institution is called at least to the full exercise of it, in its greatest extent, and in the greatest latitude that can be required by *Republican minds*. Those who have the right of *dem[and]ing labours* from it have not the power to *im[po]se opinions* upon it, and as it possesses no means of erecting itself into a riv[a]l in authority, it will not become either the slave or the instrument of tyranny.

“ By this mixture even of [a]ll the different talents, by this variety of labo[urs,] of habits, of opinions, and of interests; by this union [of] men, attached to, and employed in all the sciences, consecrated to all the arts, and among whom there can be conceived no other common tie than the love of the Country, and of Letters; in a word, by its organization, as well as by the nature of its functions, the national institution is different from thos[e co]rporatio[ns] with which kings have been in the h[abit] of b[e]ing surrounded, and which, a[lways] almo[st] always two characters incompatible in appea[r]ance, repress the liberty of the People and menace also the power of the govern[me]nt,

[illegible] the interest of letters, as well as po[litic]al interests, invoked this association of all kinds of knowledge. The arts in fact, appear independent of one another only, when they have taken no more than their first steps. The further they proceed, the more they perceive their natural relations, and comprehend the utility of the reciprocal support which they owe to each other. The directions then increase, applications multiply, unforeseen alliances are formed between the most distant families; the *Genera* are identified among them in proportion as they proceed to perfection, and the progress even of knowledge fulfils from day to day the problem of their exact classification.

“ Thus, by dividing the national institution into classes, and particular sections, it is not pretended to offer a system strictly analytical of *all human knowledge*, but solely to unite in a more especial manner men who in the present state of science and art, having the greatest number of ideas and common methods, and speaking in some sort the same language, may have themselves more habitual, and more immediately useful communications. The institution does not the less preserve the unity which characterises it. The labours are divided rather than the Members, and this division which distributes without separating, and which directs every thing without isolating any thing, is but a principle of harmony and a mean of activity.

“ The mathematical and physical Sciences, the objects of one of the Classes of the Institution, have early triumphed over the prejudices and tyranny that surrounded their cradle and checked their first efforts. Liberated before the conclusion of the 17th. century from the yoke of traditions and of customs, guided by the genius of analysis which instructed them to record their ideas and their language, surrounded by the arts which they enlightened, and which, fertilized by them, become more and more their tributaries and the instruments of their labours, they were seen to multiply the means of feeling and of learning, to enlarge the domain of thought and to advance proudly in the career of discovery and of success.

Far from interrupting the progress of the mathematical and physical Sciences, the REVOLUTION, associating them to her triumphs, has only animated their activity, and manifested with greater eclat their power. *The chymical arts prepared the exploits of our formidable Legions, dragged the Thunder out of the bosom of all substantial things, in order to arm the hands of* LIBERTY *and* VICTORY. The genius of the Sciences combining with the genius of the republican Legislature established in commer[cial] [illegible] that simple and precise uniformity which ought to be the pledge of the fidelity of exchange and the symbol of the political unity of the French people. In the midst even of the most violent storms, and when these Sciences experienced losses for which they have not been consoled, they resumed a new vigour; revived in those new establishments. and fonded on several points of the Republic and particularly in this city, schools already more illustrious in their origin than institutions of this kind usually become even in their perfect maturity.

“ The moral and political sciences, in which the second class of the institution is to be employed have already made great progress amongst us. Despotism, whose destiny it is to persecute without being able to enslave them, had set against them the intolerance of twenty proud corporations, the guardians of all kinds of Superstition, the protector of all sorts of immorality, and in the midst of so many powerful enemies Philosophy was not always very vigourously defended by her natural auxiliaries; too often disdained, or little encouraged at least, either by literary men, who found her too abstract, or by learned men, who complained of finding in her less of demonstration than of doubt; and more speculation than proof. Nevertheless isolated, and almost without support, having neither public schools nor elementary books, deprived for the most part of the means of propagating their influence, the moral and political Sciences, strong only in the energy which compression provokes, employing by turns to deceive or to brave tyranny, the diferent resources wh[ich] [the spiri]t of Liberty suggests, [ha]ve prepared, [d]uring this century, the imposing Revolut[ion] that terminates it, and *that recals 25 mill[ions o]f Men to the exercise of their rights*, and [to th]e study of t[h]eir interests and [th]eir dutie[s].

If [the] impulses of [ph]ilosophy have awak[ened amon]g us the genius [of] Liberty, the Rev[olution] in her turn has ope[ned] to thought a wider [and] more fruitful car[eer]. The storms [whic]h we have experien[ced], that vast convu[lsion], those disasters, the [re]membrance of which ough[t] to be interdicted [to v]engeance, and [y]et not lost as a mean of in[struc]tion, will become also a grand epoch in t[he] history of the human mind. It is after polit[ical t]roubles that the moral sciences have been [illegible] in the [co]urse of ages, with [se]veral [illegible] [wor]ks, which will become at once mon[uments] [illegible], since they have in [so]me f[ew] been commented upon by the too me[mo]rable events, and by t[he] tragic [illegible] which we have [a]fted. [illegible] [ti]mes [illegible] [q]u[ie]ty, the human passions strike only feebly the sight of philosophy, and afford her only sensations more or less obscure.

In Revolutions, in this terrible, and happily *temporary* shock of all interests, and all vices, characters are developed, moral traits enlarge, the faculties of man appear under more decided forms, and in more distinct colours. It is then that observation which commences all sciences by forming collections of facts, in order to perceive, combine, and compare the greatest number of them; it is then that philosophy, placed more than ever by the side of moral nature, is enabled to pursue the analysis, recreate the theory, and *obtain instruction from the spectacle of convulsion and destruction*. Thus it is with the physical sciences; the learned extend daily their discoveries by displacing and separating the elements of substantial things, and by surrounding themselves wirh the wrecks of bodies, and the ruins of nature.

“ The third class of the institution is devoted to the creative arts, which seem to be the master-works of human industry, the last productions of all knowledge, of all meditation, and whose destiny nevertheless has been to commence the instruction of all people, to precede every where the physical and moral Sciences, and to prepare their return. Seduced and charmed herself by their enchanting arts, tyranny did not perceive the quicksands by which she was surrounded; she thought herself covered with the eclat of talents, and strong in their glory, whilst provoking by degrees *the boldness of thought and the energy of sentiment, letters invited Philosophy, and summned from afar the* GENIUS of LIBERTY.

“ Yet the REVOLUTION, while she consummated the freedom of the fire arts, appeared at first not much to favour their progress, and, for a time, to check it. It is not that they have not, during these years of commotion and trouble, offered honourable tributes to Liberty: frequently did poetry, eloquence, and music assume the noble tone of patriotism; but when such great interests occupied all minds, when such pressing perils filled every thought, could the arts of Peace promise themselves in the midst of discord, those rewards and regards, that homage of public admiration, the hope of which, is necessary to talent, in order that it may become every thing that it can become? What do I say? Distracted itself by so many events, chilled by parties, involved in the common misery, and partaking, above all, with assiduous devotion, the sacred duties which the country imposed upon all her citizens, could talent find that calm leisure, that religious retirement, that immoveable and profound attention necessary, perhaps in a greater degree, to the fine arts than to the sciences, and without which, genius cannot bring her labours to perfection?

“ But who can better re-open the Temple of Taste, and recommence an age of glory, than Liberty, by which every thing is dignified and regenerated? That people, who formerly shone in Greece with immortal eclat in the Arts, were a People of REPUBLICANS. It was the lessons and the examples of free nations; their monuments and their history; it was the thoughts, the sentiments, and the genius of Republicanism, that fertilized their talents, and produced their master-works. What an august revival is then promised to those sublime Arts, when France is become more than ever their country, and when surrounded by Republican institutions, they find themselves in their ancient and natural element!

“ It is true, that the political use of the fine Arts has sometimes been contested; men who idolized them, have pretended to fear their influence; but the experience which great events have furnished, and the progress of the study of the human heart which will result from them; the establishment of public fetes, and, above all, that solemn alliance which *Taste and Reason, Literature and the Sciences*, have contracted in the institution, every thing announces that hereafter more enlightened, and less ungrateful, Philosophy will recognise in the fine Arts her most eloquent organs and interpreters, which it is necessary for her to have with Nations; she will feel the full value of the enthusiasm which they propagate, and without which nothing, either great or good is produced.

“ If, in the most severe sciences, no truth has been discovered by the genius of the Archimedeses and the Newtons without a poetic emotion, how without the benefit of enthusiasm can moral truths enter the human heart? How can they be circulated without this vehicle, how, deprived of this animating heat, can they, in the bosom of a great people, be transformed into sentiments, habits, manners, and characters? What would so many social maxims, so many abstract generalities become. If the fine arts were not to seize possession of them in order to re-plunge them into sensitive nature, to attach them to sensations from whence they derive, and to bestow on them colours and powers?

“ Such, citizens, have been hitherto among us and such may be in future, under the auspi[ces o]f Liberty, the destiny of the sciences, of philosophy, and of the arts; the progress of which is to be assisted by the National institution. To collect and combine all the branches of instruction; to extend the limits of knowledge, and to render their elements less obscure and inaccessible; to incite the efforts of talents, and to recompence their success, to assemble and make public the discoveries that may be made; to receive and circulate all the resources of mind and the treasures of genius; such are the duties which the law imposes upon the institution, and which the Members united in this hall are about to share with those who dispersed through the different territories of the Republic, form with us one and the same society, *until the Liberty of France having been guaranteed by honourable Treaties*, it shall be permitted to the Institution to attach to itself, in all points of the globe, MEN, *who, by the utility and glory of their labours, belong to all countries, as well as to all ages.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR CORRESPONDENT's *Poetical Favor*, came to hand too late for insertion in the existing Courier:—it shall appear in our next,

THE pleasing ANCEDOTE, communicated by our Correspondent Z. shall have place in our next;—an accident prevented its appearance in our present Paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS,

ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

Mr. ROBINSON of *Calicut*, having been appointed as AGENT for the COURIER PRESS, the Subscribers on the above Coast will please to pay the amount of their respective Subscriptions to him accordingly.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. October, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE:

G. O BY GOVERNMENT.

THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.

Infantry.

Ensign Benjamin Marsden, to be Lieutenant, vice Godfrey, promoted, date of rank 18th August 1797.

Ensign Joseph Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice Funston, deceased, date of rank 16th September 1797.

Ensign Francis James, to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, deceased, date of rank 10th September

Ensign Daniel Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice Malcolm, resigned, date of rank 28th Septembet 1797.

Ensign W. D. Gilchrist, having been appointed to a Commission in his Majesty's Service, is Struck off the List of the Army.

The following alterations in the date of Rank of the undermentioned Officers have been made in consequence of the death of *Lieutenant Hugh Mc. Rae*, which happened to the Eastward on the 26th June last,

Lieutenant James Russell, to rank from 27th June 1787, vice Mc. Rae, deceased.

Lieutenant J. P. Le Mesurier, from 11th July 1797, vice Vesey, promoted.

Lieutenant John Vicq, from 13th July 17[9]7, vice Nagle, promoted.

Lieutenant John Dymock, from 25th July 1797, vice Beazeley, promoted.

Lieutenant John Fish, from 5th August 1797, vice Boyd, promoted.

Lieutenant E F. Davis, from 16th August 1797, vice Mac Farlane, promoted.

Lieutenant John White, from 17th August 1797, vice Maitland, promoted.

ON Monday afternoon arrived the ZEPHYR PACKET, *Captain John Scott*, from Calcutta. Captain Scott, left the Pilot on the 28th Ultimo,—and on the 30th, being in Latitude 19-47 North—he saw the wreck of a large Ship, supposed to have been that of the MARY, Captain Pittman, bearing N. E. and distant, about six or seven miles.

Captain Scott, describes the wreck as being that of a large Ship, with a Poop and a white Head,—the whole of her Masts gone by the board, the inner part of her Bowsprit which was standing, painted Black and Yellow—and the upper part of her Deck appearing about three feet above the surface of the Sea.

SHIPPING.

On the 4th Instant, arrived the Ship *London*, Captain Greenway, from Calcutta — 5th the *Modeste*, Tapson, from Ganjam—6th the *St. Louis*, Proby, and 10th the *Sawny Doulet*, from Calcutta.

The Honorable Company's Ships ROSE,—HOUGHTON,—and THURLOW, arrived at Diamond Harbour, on the 18th ultimo.

The Ships APOLLO, Captain Henderson, and the ELIZA, Captain Gibson, have arrived at Calcutta.

His Majesty's Ships the HEROINE, and GOOKONG API, have arrived at Penang, with the following Ships in Company--MACARTNEY—PHŒNIX—CAMDEN—GOODARD—HAWKESBURY—Lushington—and Triton.

The Heroine, lost her Rudder in the late Gale, had sprung her Masts, and was otherwise much damaged.

The Extra Ship MARIA, Captain Bishop, has put into Penang—having sprung a leak on her passage from Calcutta.

The Ship SUPERB, Captain Romaine, has arrived at Calcutta, with the loss of all her masts,

The Extra Ship BOYD, has sailed from Bengal for England.

His Majesty's Ships SIBILLE and FOX, were at Penang on the 5th of September.

Two FRENCH PRIVATEERS, have made their appearance off the Portuguse Settlement of DIU, in the Gulf of Cambay.

KING's TROOPS.

HEAD QUARTERS,—Calcutta, Sept. 14th 1797.
G. O.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions:

BREVETS,

Major Generals to be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

Winter Blathwayte, of the 27th Light Dragoons—26th January, 1797.
Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. of the 72d Foot.—ditto.
Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. of the 75th Foot.—do.
Gerard Lake, of the 73d Foot.—ditto.
Thomas Musgrave, of the 76th Foot.—ditto.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.

William St. Leger, of the 27th Dragoons.—26th Jan. 1797.
[illegible] Mackenzie, of the 78th Foot.—ditto.

Captains to be Majors in the Army.

David Ross, of the 71st Foot.—26th Jan. 1797.
Hugh Cuthbert, of ditto.—ditto.
George Mackenzie, of the 75th Foot.—ditto.
James Allen, of the 12th Foot.—ditto.

HEAD QUARTERS,—Calcutta, Sept. 15th 1797.
G. O.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

25th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

John Sanders, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Gardner, who retires.—16th February, 19[illegible]7.

12th FOOT.

Lieutenant John Walford, from the 54th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Bellairs, promoted—14th December, 1796.

19th FOOT.

Major General Samuel Hulse, from the 56th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Grœme, deceased—24th Jan. 1797.

Ensign Thomas Jones, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stuart, who retires—16the February, 1797.

33d FOOT.
To be Ensign.

Ensign Donald Mac Dugald, from the 98th Foot, to be Ensign vice Bulkeley, who exchanges—30th September, 1796.

36th FOOT.

Lieutenant Colonel Hay Mac Dowal, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires—15th August, 1795.

N. B. The exchange between Lieut. Colonel Hay Mac Dowall, and Lieut. Colonel J. Hartley of the 75th Foot, has not taken place; and Colonel Knox's Commission as Lieutenant Colonel to be antedated to the 14th August, 1795.

71st FOOT.

Edward Hulton, Clerk, to be Chaplain by purchase, vice Bethune, who retires—21st December, 1796

74th FOOT.

William Williams, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hamilton Maxwell, promoted in the 81st Foot—24th December, 1796.

P. Shank, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Alex. Maxwell, promoted in the 68th Foot—18th Jan. 1797.

77th FOOT.

William Hogan, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Coleman, who retires—23th December, 1786.

78th FOOT.

Lieut. Angus Campbell, from the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mc Intosh, appointed in the 31st Foot—30th September, 1796.

80th FOOT.

Captain J. Ashley Sturt, from 41st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Delancey, appointed to the 17th Dragoons—20th October, 1796.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign George Delany, by purchase, vice Kilbee, who retires—17th May, 1796.

Ensign James Cookson, from the 59th Foot, by purchase, vice Peyron, who retires—20th May, 1796.

Ensign Bernard Delany, by purchase, vice George Edwards, who retires—6th July, 1796.

Ensign Whitmore Blashfield, without purchase, vice Curtis, who resigns—17th November, 1796.

80th FOOT.
To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. S. Hansard, from the 59th Foot, vice George Delany, who retires on the Half pay of the Foot—25th October, 1796.

To be Ensign.

John Lewis, Gent. by purchase, vice Bernard Delany, promoted—29th July, 1776.

Ensign Whitmore Blashfield, having been promoted to a Lieutenant at home in the 80th regiment, without purchase of a prior date to that which he was appointed to, by the Commander in Chief in the General Orders of the 31st of May, 1797, he is therefore to succeed to the Lieutenancy to which he is nominated in the General Orders of this day.

HEAD QUARTERS,—Calcutta, 19 Sept. 1797.
G. O.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

36th REGIMENT

John Davidson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase—vice Nathan Wilson, permitted to purchase a Cornetcy in the 29th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—1st June, 1797.

The exchange between Lieutenant Bellasis, of the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Lieut. P. Anderson of the 77th Regiment, is to bear date the 13th Feb. 1797, and not on the 16th of June, as mentioned in the General Orders of the 3d of July.

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, Deputy Adjutant General, having obtained the Commander in Chief's permission to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health—Captain Keith Young, of the 71st Regiment, is appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, on the departure of Lieut. Colonel Robertson.

BOMBAY COURIER.

23—September, 1797.

Intelligence was received on Tuesday last from Diu, by a letter of the 16th instant, of two FRENCH CRUISERS having made their appearance upon that Coast, and on the 12th, having boarded a Dow, bound from Aden to Veravol, which they suffered to proceed upon her voyage after taking from her a few bags of Dates, and interrogating the Naquedah in a very particular manner relative to the Ships belonging to Bombay, Diu, and Surat, upon which he could afford no information.

An Express Pattamar that arrived on Thursday from Surat, brought a letter from the Chief, dated the 18th instant; mentioning that an Arab Snow had just reached the bar from this place, after having been boarded on the 14th, by a FRENCH PRIVATEER off Damaun, mounting 28 Guns and carrying 120 men, which had plundered her of the whole of her Cargo to the value of about 30,000 Rupees, and that the rapacity of the French was even extended to rob the Arabs of the silver rings which they wore upon their fingers.

The Captain of the Cruiser is said to have spoken English, but the little intercourse which took place, is said to have been conducted in the Hindostannee or Moor dialect, which was employed to make enquiries relative to the Mocha Ships, belonging to the Nabob and Chillabee, upon which the Captain of the Cruiser professed to have a good deal of information: they were also inquisitive relative to some Ships expected at Damaun, and any English Ships that might be upon the Coast—they said they had already captured two Vessels, which they had sent off to the Mauritius, and with regard to themselves they gave it out that they designed, to cruise in that station four days more, and then make for Muscat to replenish water and provisions.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Alfred Tuston, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Behar.

Mr. Charles Cornish, Agent for Cloathing the Sebundy Corps.

Mr. John Deane, Collector of Sahabad.

Mr. Charles Buller, Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. T. H. Ernst, Assistant to the Persian and Bengal Translator to the Board of Revenue.

BIRTH.

On the 5th Instant Mrs. ORAM of a *Daughter*.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta Mr. *Thomas Hudson Tolly*, to Miss C. Hosborough, daughter of Lieutenant Hosborough, of the Artillery.

INTREPIDITY OF BRITISH SAILORS.

THE following is an Extract from the Letter of an Officer who was present at the late reduction of the French Island of Martinique.

"As soon as we were all safely disembarked at Cas Navire, our engineers were immediately set to work in raising batteries, as well to establish our footing on the Island, as to cover us in our approaches to dislodge the enemy from their posts. For this purpose, all the cannon, and other warlike stores, were landed as soon as possible, and dragged by the Jacks to any point thought proper. You may fancy you know the spirit of these fellows; but to see them in action, exceeds any idea that can be formed of them. An hundred or two of them with ropes and pullies, will do more than all your dray-horses in London: let but their tackle hold, and they will draw you cannon or mortar, on its proper carriage, up to any height, though the weight be ever so great. It is droll enough to see them tugging along with a good heavy twenty-four pounder at their heels. On they go, huzzaing and hollowing, sometimes, up hill, sometimes down hill, now sticking fast in the brakes, presently floundering in the mire, swearing, blasting, damning, sinking, and as careless of every thing, but the matter committed to their charge, as if death and danger had nothing to do with them.—We had a thousand of these brave fellows sent to our assistance by the Admiral, and the service they did us on shore and on the water, is incredible.

THE ARMY.

It has for some time been in the contemplation of GOVERNMENT, to make *an advance* in the pay and allowances of the *army*.

On Sunday last Colonel Brownrigg, the Duke of York's secretary, attended at the orderly room, and informed the officers of the several corps, that the petition of the privates to His Royal Highness had been taken into consideration, and that the grievances specified in it, should be redressed as soon as the necessary forms of parliament would permit.

A communication upon this subject was yesterday made to the three regiments of guards, the principal part of whom were drawn up in St. James's and Hyde Parks, for the purpose of hearing the order read, which was done by the serjeants at the head of each battalion.

Messrs. Kindersley, Watts & Co,

THE ATTORNIES of *Major Thomas Coke*, having Received some Property and P[illegible] pers belonging to the Estate of [illegible] FRANKS, are ready to Deli[illegible] them over [illegible] such Person or Persons, who may be legally Authorized to Receive them.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE:
On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,

HOSIERY,

CONSISTING OF

STRIPPED Cotton STOCKINGS, plain Do. Fleecy GLOVES, Seventy dozens of CLARET, Some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AND

A Strong Small Gray BANDY HORSE, warranted sound and free from Vice.

Captain Hutt.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that his Musical Instruments are now in order and may be seen at his House adjoining the Fort Tavern.

N. B. Price of the Grand Piano Forte 200 Pagodas, Two small Ditto, at 75 Pagodas each with a variety of new Music to be sold Remarkably low.

Excellent Hyson Tea,
A. GOODALL,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has Received on Commission, a fresh supply of the very fine Hyson Tea he had lately for Sale, and so much approved of by the Public, it being the best in the Settlement, at 50 Pagodas per Chest or one Pagoda, per Pound. All orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Brown and Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS
On SATUREDAY, the 14th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,
The following Articles,

A QUANTITY of China Ware consisting of Hotwter Dishes, Dishes of sizes, Soup, and Table Plates, Sneakers, Saucers & Covers, Two sets of Queens Ware, an Assortment of Cutlery, a quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Fish Kettles, Iron and Tin Tea Kettles, Japan Bidet with Brass Cocks, Coffee Pots, and Coffee Roasters, Wall Lamps with Brass Furniture. A quantity of Bed Ticking, some Damask pattern.

ALSO

Several Capital Horses. And Sundry other Articles.

Hand-Bills will be Published.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Wright, Hurst &c. Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On THURSDAY, the 12 Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.
The Following Articles,
IMPORTED ON
THE SHIPS
NOW IN
THE ROADS,

ONE Gold Horizontal Striking and Repeating Watch, capp'd and jewelled, by Hare, one ditto Watch, capp'd and jewelled, by ditto, one Gold Seconds Watch, jewelled, by ditto, fourteen Smelling Bottles, Gold mountings, two and half dozen Silver mounted Corks, four Hunting Saddles, five Bridles, sixty-four Phæton and Buggy Whips, eleven Hunting Whips, thirty-six Jars of Raspberry Jam, five dozen Pots of Gooseberries and Damsons for Tarts, three dozen Mustard, three dozen of Sauces, twelve dozen of Tooth Powder four Lady's Hats with Feathers, and nine Children's Hats, and half a dozen Men's Round Hats,

At the same time will be sold.

One set new solid Mahogany Dining Tables 9 feet 9 inches, by 5 feet,

AND

On dozen Europe Chairs, stuft seats, second hand.

Advertisement.

To [illegible]et.
SEVERAL LARGE [illegible] COMMOD[illegible]
A[illegible]ART[illegible]NTS,
IN
EXC[illegible]E.
App[illegible]
Mr. CA[illegible]
Oct. [illegible] 3d 1797

For S[illegible]e.
B[illegible]
[illegible]*srs. Hunter and H[illegible],*
[illegible]DEIRA WINE
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE [illegible]
135 *Pagodas per* [illegible]
[illegible]ENGAL [illegible]M,
[illegible] AND HOGSHEADS.

Major Bowser,

THE Commanding Officer of the Corps to which the Late DOCTOR BRYDIE belonging to the Estate will pay off all Authenticated on it that may be presented in One Month from the date hereof.

Vellore the 4th October, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 13th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
ARTICLES,
SIXTY DOZEN
OF
ENGLISH CLARET,
FROM THE HOUSES
OF
Brown, & Whitford, & Urquhart,

TWO sets of Elegant Queens Ware,
One Piano Forte,
A set of Mahogany Dining Tables,
One large Billiard Table, with Mace Quees and Balls complete,
One Hhd. of Ale, and Two of Porter,—and some Pineapple Cheese,

At the same time will be sold,

A Quantity of MILITARY BUTTONS,—for the different Regiments of Native CAVALRY, and European and Native INFANTRY.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS.
On THURSDAY next, the 12th October.
At 11 o'Clock,

A HANDSOME Europe-built Chariot, and complete set of Europe Plated Harness, with a pair of Strong serviceable Bay Horses, and a Light Phæton, belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel Peter Bonnevaux.

ALSO

A Post Chaise, and pair of Grey Horses, belonging to another Estate.

By order of the Administrators,

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November,
At 11 o'Clock.
THE LIBRARY,
OF THE LATE
Andrew Ross, Esq.
CONSISTING OF
Several Thousand Volumes,
AMONG WHICH THERE ARE MANY
SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

☞ Catalogues will be printed and forwarded to the Out-Stations.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, next the 12th October,
At 11 o'Clock,

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Writing Desks, China Looking Glasses, Plate, Prints in Frames, chiefly engraved heads.

AND SUNDRY OTHER
ARTICLES,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
Andrew Ross, Esq.

A Card.

SEVERAL of the Valuable sets of Books in the Library of the late Andrew Ross Esq. being incomplete, it is requested of Gentlemen who may have borrowed Volumes from Mr. Ross to send them to Mr. Henderson.

For Private Sale.

A EUROPE built CURRICLE, in perfect repair and Harness with a pair of remarkable Stout Black ACHEEN HORSES, rising five Years Old, *Warranted Sound* and *Quiet*, go rema[illegible]ly well either in Phæton or Curricle, and [illegible] be drove by a Lady.—Apply to R. HENDERSON,

Madras, 10th October, 1797.

To be Sold.
At Mr. De Mello's,
A FEW PIPES OF EXECLLENT,
CALCAVELA WINE,
AT 60 PAGODAS PER PIPE.
Madras, 10th October, 17[illegible].

LINES,

WRITTEN ON LEAVING ENGLAND,

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Far from each dear domestic scene,
From each lov'd object torn away,
Far, far form Annans once lov'd banks
I pensive, sad, and sighing stray.

Still ruminating on my fate,
Thought unknown tracks I joyless roam,
No hand to help, no tongue to cheer,
Or call the wandering stranger home!

Though guiltless of intended crimes,
Yet not perhaps from censure free,
I bade my native vales farewel,
And left a land too good for me.

Now quite forlorn and lost I rove,
No pitying friend, no social dome,
No gen'rous soul to soothe my grief,
Or call the wand'ring stranger homa.

BRITISH SEAMEN.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 15.

Admiral HOWE, having settled the mutiny in the fleet, to the entire satisfaction of the seamen, his Lordship landed at the Sally Port, at six o'clock: on passing the Platform, he received a salute from the battery, as also from the whole of the garrison, which was drawn up on the walls. Not less than 10,000 people met his Lordship with the greatest acclamations. Sir William Pitt's carriage was in waiting to receive his Lordship; but British seamen, having come to a true sense of their Duty would not suffer him to proceed in the carrage, but carried him in triumph in a chair, the marine band playing "*Rule Britannia!*"

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

This has been one of the most joyful days this town has experienced for a number of years. It was ushered in by *a procession of the* DELEGATES of the fleet at seven o'clock, who, attended with bands of music, preceded in the most orderly manner to the government house, where they were *received* in the balcony first, and soon *introduced* to the governor, Lord Howe, ladies Howe and Pitt, and other gentry. At eight o'clock, the governor, Lord Howe, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and the ladies, went off in a barge-accompanied by a barge from each ship, containing each ship's delegates.

They rowed to St. Helen's to every ship, where Lord Howe and the other distinguished persons above-mentioned, were received by every ship with the most hearty cheers; thence they returned to Spithead, where, after staying about five hours, the complaints of Sir Roger Curtis's fleet were redressed, and we are happy to say, *that every ship has returned to subordination and duty.*—Seventeen sail of the line certainly go to sea to-morrow morning.

Lord Howe is just returned from Spithead: on his coming near the shore, the saluting battery fired 11 guns; the West Kent, Dorset, and Gloucester Militia, and the Portsmouth Loyal volunteers, were stationed on the ramparts, and in rotation fired three vollies. On his landing, the delegates carried his Lordships on their shoulders to the government house, and *his Lordship's carriage was soon filled with other delegates,* who are all gone to the government house to dinner.

Many thousand persons attended this grateful scene, which has returned for the protection of the country, its greatest bulwark and defence.

PARIS,—*24th. April,*

" Previous to the 21st Instant, a certain class of Journalists had been for a whole week continually ringing the alarm-Bell, and had crammed their sheets with rumours of *a dreadful conspiracy* that was on that day to break out by the *massacre* of the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, and of such of the deputies as are the most remarkable for their attachment to true Republican principles. That an inclination to create disturbances and to produce scenes of blood, is not wanting, we readily believe; but plots now can succeed only upon paper.

Whatever is attempted in a more serious way proves, by ridiculous abortions, the impotence of the projectors.

As soon as the constituted authorities had taken their seats at the fatal ceremony, where our grand conspirators expected them in proud array, Lo! a mephitic vapour arose from the ground near the Directors, which obliged them for a minute or two, to shut their noses with their handkerchiefs,

Nor was this all, sand and dust were poured down upon them from a hole in the cieling, on which they were at the trouble of brushing their coats with their hands. Behold then, what the mighty efforts of Royalism are come to at last! Behold, the heroic exploits by which Louis XVIII. is to be re-instated on the throne of his ancestors, and the terrible cop[...]ptions which the gold of foreign monarchies [e]xcites in France.

A suspicious looking fellow, *with ten yards of muslin round his neck,* and a bushel of powder in his hair, was observed to drop a vial, which upon examination, was found to have contained a chymical preparation of great stench. He endeavoured to make his escape, but was followed into the streets by an immense concourse of people. He expected no doubt to be immediately torn to pieces; but he had on the contrary very extraordinary honours paid to him.

He was put, with great marks of respect, into a CASK filled with dirt, and which being placed on a Cart, paraded through the streets of Paris, a HERALD walking before it, and with a loud voice proclaiming " behold a GENERAL of LOUIS XVIII TRIUMPHING over the REPUBLICANS. "

LONDON,—MAY 16 1797.

His Serene Highness the prince of Wirtemberg arrived at his apartments, at St. James's Palace, yesterday from Windsor.

His Serene Highness came from Windsor in one of his Majesty's post-coaches and six, and had a narrow escape from being overturned, as the horses took fright on entering St. James's Park, and drove the front wheel of his coach against the lamp-post, close to the iron rails of Buckingham house, by which accident one of the horses fell, and threw the postillion.

The lamp-post was torn up, and thrown upon the ground: the Prince immediately got out, and Mrs. Harcourt's carriage passing by at the time, the Prince accepted the use of it to St. James's.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

List of the Minority, who voted for a censure upon Ministers.

Aubry, Sir J.	Leicester, Sir J.
Barclay, G.	Lemon, J.
Braham, F.	Lloyd, J. M.
Bastard, G. P.	Milbanke, R.
Beauclerk, C. G.	Milner, Sir W.
Bird, W. W.	North, D.
Bouverie, Hon. E.	Northey, W.
Brogden, J.	Beirse, H.
Burdett, Sir F.	Phillips, G.
Bying, G.	Plumer, W.
Cavendish, Lord G.	Pulteney, Sir W.
Colhoun, W.	Rawdon, Hon. J.
Coke, T. W.	Richardson, J.
Combe, H. C.	Ridley, Sir M. W.
Courtenay, J.	Russel. Lord J.
Copley, Sir L.	Russel, Lord W.
Crewe, J.	St. John. St. A.
Dennison, W.	Sheridan, R. B.
Dundas, C.	Shuckborough, Sir G.
Fitzpatrick, General	Smith, W.
Fletcher, Sir H.	Spencer, Lord R.
Foley, E.	Sturt, C.
Fox, Rt. Hon. C. J.	Tarleton, General
Grey, Charles	Tierney, G.
Hare, J.	Viner, R.
Habhouse, B.	Walpole, Colonel
Jeffreys, N.	Walwyn, J.
Jekyl, J.	Western, C. C.
Jervouse, C. J.	Wilkens, W.
Johnstone, Sir W.	Williams, Owen
Knight, R. P.	Winnington, Sir E.
Langston, J.	

TELLERS.

Whitebread, S. Curwen, C.

OBSERVATIONS,

ON SEA MEN.

Our naval history inculuates this maxim—a great truth, that cannot be too often repeated nor too emphatically impressed upon the public mind in this formidable crisis—*Our* NAVY has *always flourished* under *the government of* SEAMEN, while its glory has withered under the *partial controul, superficial knowledge,* and *feeble patronage* of LANDSMEN. Since science will not be ruled by error, nor knowledge by ignorance, to place a landsman over the navy is to station ignorance at the helm, and keep science under the hatches.

Those, therefore, who may imagine themselves qualified to govern our navy, who may dream of their ability to contest the prize of naval pre—eminence with seamen, upon their own element, if they cannot consult their naval knowledge, should at least advert to the early rudiments of their scholastic education, consulting, not the rarity of the copy, or the external brilliancy of the edition, but the intrinsic contents of the classic. Let them recollect the fate of the Pilot in Virgil, who preferred his skill to the maritime knowledge of Neptune upon his own element, and beware of the fatal destiny of the dr[...]

[...] meeting was he[ld] at *Kent* on the 19th of April, to take in[to co]nsideration [a] petition, imploring His Ma[jesty] to adopt the m[o]st effectual mea[su]res, to [...] an immediate [pe]ace, and to dism[iss] [h]is M[inisters]:—on dividin[g] the sheriff declare[d] [...]ity, to be in [fa]vour of the petitio[n] [the f]ollowing printed [pa]per was read at the m[eet]ing:—

[...] P[E]ACE, BUT NO FR[ENCH] MINISTERS!

Sel[f] interest and [fa]ction, under t[he m]ask of patrio[ti]sm, are now making a strug[gle] in this country, against public spirit and Na[tion]al honour.

If the address which is to be proposed this day, and which in its effect is nothing less than that the Directory of France, shall appoint the Ministers of England," be carried in the affirmative; the county of Kent will become degraded into a tool to France, and be made subservient to the purposes of its most inveterate enemies. All good men must unite in their wish for a fair, honourable and permanent peace.—But whether such a peace is most likely to be made for us, by a French or by an English Ministry; no man can doubt, who is not swayed by the unworthy motive of private advantage, or totally dead to every manly and honourable concern, for the interest and character of his country. Have the men of Kent forgot, that they have to deal with a nation, which, divesting itself of every principle of humanity, and urged by their implacable hatred of this country, by a solemn act of their Legislature, decreed? *That no mercy should be shewn to Englishmen?* and will they suffer themselves to be deluded and betrayed into the schemes of a set of men, whose conduct, whatever were thier intentions, has been uniformly favourable to this implacable enemy?—Or, will the unconquered men of Kent, sue for peace, upon terms of meanness and disgrace? Forbid it, reason! forbid it, honour!

Still, whatever we may do at this important crisis, let us at least have the merit of doing it with openness, and explicitly. Let us either reject with contempt any disgraceful proposition, or let us opnely express our wish to our sovereign, that he would be graciously pleased to *make his humble application to the* DIRECTORY *of* FRANCE, to know whom *they would appoint to be the* MINISTERS *of this mean, this abject, this degraded country.*

The Shrewsbury Election was the most bitterly contested, and the most productive of mischief of any that took the Place throughout the kingdom. *Two men were killed* several severely bruised and maimed, *seven dead of excessive drinking,* all the good inhabitants have been stirred up into a state of *enmity* towards each other and the Candidates and their Friends *have spent, large Fortunes.* A Farmer, lately coming to Shrewsbury, hearing all the stories about the contest, observed, that the place of a Member of Parliament must be wonderous profitable, since so much money was thrown away to obtain it. No, said a Clergyman, a Member of Parliment does not receive a single shilling. If they do not receive money replied the Farmer, I am sure they must receive *Money's Worth.*

A lover, from time immemorial, has been permitted to talk nonsense on the subject of his mistress. A Writer in a late Publication seems however, to claim the same privilege with respect to his wife.—" When I left her " says he, " it was only with the *tear of occasional absence;* yet I find that the imagination has been too busy, and magnified the pang of separation into the misery of real danger!" It may safely be affirmed, that of all the numerous imitators of STERNE, not one has been able to produce a sentiment, of which it is so difficult to get to the bottom.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—During the troubles in the reign of KING CHARLES I. a country girl went up to London in search of a place, as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she applied herself to carrying out beer for a brew-house, and was one of those then called tub-women.

The brewer, observing a well-looking girl as this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant; and after a while, she behaving herself with so much prudence and decorum, he married her; but he died when she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune.

The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. HYDE, a gentleman of skill in the law, to settle her husband's affairs.

HYDE, (who was afterwards the great Earl of CLARENDON) finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage, there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of JAMES II. and mother of MARY and ANNE, Queens of England!

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

FLOREAL 17, *May 6.*

Baraillon proposed a resolution, the object of which was, to prevent military men in active service, and who are appointed to civil employments, from undertaking them till they are discharged, and in order to supercede them till this period, ordered to be printed.

Dumolard in the name of a committee, composed of Chazal, Lamarque and himself, submitted to discussion the plan of a resolution, upon the nature and the mode of application, of the penalty introduced by the 32d, article of the constitution.

In every popular state, said he, legislators have manifested the utmost severity against a crime which corrupts the principle of a republican constitution, and ultimately accomplishes its destruction; I mean the shameful traffic of votes, the necessary result of which is to expose to public sale, the rights and the liberty of the people. Little is that man acquainted with the nature and the spirit of a republic, who suffers himself to yield to the feelings of indignation against the generous ambition of a multitude of condidates in popular assemblies. Mother of talents and of virtue, emulation is the life and the soul of free states; but the venality of suffrages, soon extinguishes emulation. Every thing yields to the despotism of gold, and the turpitude of the bidders, is only equalled by the degradation of the slaves who expose themselves to sale.

" A republic is to be deplored (says the im-
" mortal author of the Spirits of Law) when
" canvassing has ceased. This happens when
" the people have been corrupted by money.
" They become cold and indifferent. The
" love of money is active, but the love of busi-
" ness is extinct.—Careless of the government
" and of the measures whi[ch are] proposed, they
" await in tranquillity the payment of their sa-
" laries."

Where is the man, citizens representatives; who does not feel the force and the justice of this observation, if he applies it to the latter years of the Roman republic? To what a point of degradation fell that people, once no less celebrated for their disinterestedness than for their victories!

Every one knows, that Cicero ascribes to the venality of suffrages, the excessive rate of interest, which money in his time had reached. The candidates went so far as to currupt the distributors of ballots, which were dexterously introduced under a piece of gold, in order to determine the election.

Thus perished the liberty of Rome; liberty was stabbed to the heart. Civil discords were not the cause, but the convulsions inseparable from its dissolution.

We need not then be surprised, that the legislation of every free people has annexed severe penalties to the first attempt of that disastrous kind of legislation, the progress of which, joined to impunity, inevitably spreads gangrene through every branch of the state.

PARIS.

21 FLOREAL, *May 10.*

A great number of new deputies have reached Paris; among these is general PICHEGRUE, who has been two or three days days here. It is said too, that Willot has arrived.

The Spanish ambassador has received official intelligence of the insurrection of the English fleet, of which the Dutch ambassador was already apprized by a private letter. The utmost dispatch was employed in sending off a courier to inform his Catholic Majesty of it.

The Redacteur has published a letter from the minister of justice to the consul general of the united states of America, dated on the 23d April, in reply to a letter from the American consul, who protested against the decree of confiscation of two ships of his nation, pronounced by the commercial tribunal of Boulogne sur Mer, on the ground that they had neither letter of Marque, nor certificate, from the united states.

The reply of our minister is couched in negative terms, and concludes thus:—

Let your government, returned to a sense of what is due to itself and to its true friends, becoming just and grateful, and let it break the incomprehensible treaty which on the 19th November 1794, it concluded with our most implacable enemies, and then the French republic will cease to take advantage of this treaty, which favours England at its expence; and no appeals will then, I can assure you, be made to any tribunal against injustice.

(Signed) MERLIN.

P. S. I think it my duty to inform you that the executive directory authorises me to address a copy of this letter to the tribunals of the maritime departments.

GOOD KINGS.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1782.

IN the sixteenth century, a certain person inscribed in THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A FARTHING, the names of ALL THE GOOD PRINCES, ancient and modern; and STILL THERE WAS ROOM LEFT.

I wish this fancy were renewed in our days, as it has some humour in it, and that this fine coin was current.

The result of ancient and modern history would, in a manner, be contained in this small compass. *What a laconic piece of philosophy!*

MADRAS:—PRINTE[D BY ...]WARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*

WHERE ADVERT[ISEMENTS, ESS]AYS, ARTICLES OF INTEL[LIGE]NCE, [POL]ITICAL [...] &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER [...] *Black-[...]* by Messrs. THOMSON and [...]ERIS, *Calcutta,*—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Masulipatnam,*—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry,*—[...] J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo,*—Mr. P. SECLUN[...] [T]*rincomallie,* Mr. ROBINSON *Calicut,* and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*